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New COLEOPTERA collected on the Survey for the extension of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D. from Kansas to Fort Craig, New Mexico.

BY JOHN L. LE CONTE, M. D.

During the summer and autumn of 1867 I had the opportunity, in company with my friend Dr. S. Lewis, of being connected with the surveying party under charge of Gen. W. W. Wright, for the extension of the railroad above mentioned. Our journey in part lay through a region previously but little known, the valley of the Purgatory, and the Raton Mountain, and as was to be expected, a moderate number of new species of Coleoptera were found, several of which are very interesting additions to our fauna. I have added in a few instances species from neighboring regions which were previously in my collection.

CICINDELA Linn.

C. cimarrona, nigra, subtus nitida, supra opaca, mandibularum basi labroque albis, hoc tridentato, fronte pilosa utrinque fortiter rugosa, thorace trapezoideo, postice angustato, lateribus antice solum rotundatis, dorso confertim rugoso, impressionibus transversis profundis; elytris thorace fere duplo latioribus, granulato-punctatis, margine apicali haud serrato, signaturis albidis notatis, viz: vitta submarginali pone humero et ante apicem dilatato, fasciae media obliqua nonnunquam paulo curvata, vel obtuse angulata. Long. 14 — 15 mm.

South of Raton Mountain; six specimens collected by Dr. Lewis. One specimen has the white markings of the elytra much more slender and the marginal band is interrupted before and behind the middle, presenting the same form as in *C. ancocisconensis*, except that the medial band descends obliquely from the obtuse angle, instead of being curved; but on comparison it differs not only by the color and markings, but by the thorax being broader in front, less rounded on the sides, convex on the disc, and also by the more stout form; and by the apical margin of the elytra being absolutely free from serration.

The palpi are entirely black in both sexes; this character with the smooth apical margin of the elytra places this species in group VI, of my revision of Cicindelæ, *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.* xi, 36, near *C. purpurea* with which it agrees in form and sculpture. It is perhaps the American analogue of the Russian *C. distans*, which is placed by Chaudoir in a different group.

LISPINUS Er.

L. aequipunctatus, niger nitidus, supra fere aequaliter punctatus, fronte bi-foveata, thorace basi utrinque longitudinaliter impresso, quadrato, latitudine vix longiore, lateribus parum rotundatis; antennis piceis, pedibus obscure ferrugineis, abdominis segmentis ventralibus postice testaceo-marginatis. Long. 4.5 mm.

Under pine bark at Cañada de los Diegos, New Mexico. The punctures of the head are a little smaller than those of the thorax and elytra, but those of the dorsal surface of the abdomen are quite as strong as those of the thorax, though not as rugose as those of the elytra.

This species differs from all previously described by the strongly marked punctures of the dorsal abdominal segments.

OLIBRUS Er.

O. nigricollis, ovalis, convexus, capite thoraceque nigris, hoc longitudine duplo latiore, antrorsum magis angustato, basi medio subtiliter marginato, elytris laete rufo-flavis, striis internis duabus distinctis; subtus piceo-testaceus pedibus testaceis, antennis flavis. Long 3 mm.

One specimen. New Mexico. Of the size of *O. bicolor*, but somewhat broader and more regularly oval: the rows of punctures of the elytra are very fine, and scarcely visible. This species belongs to the same division of the genus as *O. bicolor*, having the metasternum connate with the mesosternum, and protuberant between the middle coxae.*

OCHODAEUS Lep.

In the vicinity of Cañon Blanco, New Mexico, I collected six specimens of this genus, which flew into my tent attracted by the light of the lantern. They differ greatly in size, and in the sculpture of the head and elytra, and in comparison with other specimens before me from the collections of Mr. Ulke and myself, indicate that the species of North America are more numerous than has been heretofore suspected. Much larger series of specimens must be obtained before the study of the genus can be regarded as even moderately perfect.

The six specimens represent four distinct forms, none of which are precisely like the three species previously in my collection. I have endeavored to define the most prominent differences between them, and two additional ones now before me, in the following table:

* I avail myself of the present opportunity to describe a beautiful species of *Olibrus*, found by Mr. Ulke in the interior of the state of New York.

O. VITTATUS, latius ovalis, convexus, supra nigro-piceus nitidus, marginibus rufo-piceis, thorace longitudine duplo latiore, antrorsum magis angustato, basi medio subtiliter marginato; elytris margine vittaque utrinque dorsali lata rufo-testacea, striis internis duabus distinctis; subtus testaceus, antennis pedibusque fere flavis. Long. 2 mm.

Belongs also to the same division as *O. bicolor*, but is more broadly oval, having nearly the outline of *Phalacrus politus*. The outlines of the two broad elytral vittæ are not very well defined, and they almost meet at the suture near the tip.

- A. Middle lobe of front with an apical elevated margin, extending to the side lobes:

Middle lobe rounded, uniformly margined:

- 6 mm. Thorax densely punctured.....1. *opacus*.
 6 mm. Thorax and elytra more sparsely punctured.....2. *musculus*.
 8 mm. Middle lobe broadly truncate.....3. *simplex*.
 5 mm. Middle lobe rounded, projecting each side into a small
 erect tubercle; (elytral striæ deep).....4. *biarmatus*.

- B. Middle lobe of front scarcely, or not at all margined; (elytral striæ deep, strongly punctured):

- 7 mm. Head with three apical tubercles and a posterior trans-
 verse ridge.....5. *complex*.
 5 mm. Head with a small acute tubercle on the vertex.....6. *sparsus*.
 7.5 mm. Head with an acute frontal tubercle, and a trans-
 verse ridge on the vertex.....7. *frontalis*.
 6 mm. Head with two transverse ridges.....8. *duplex*.

Middle lobe slightly truncate, without apical tubercles.

- 7 mm. Head with a small posterior transverse ridge.....9. *striatus*.
 7.5 mm. Head without ridges.....10. *pectoralis*.

In *opacus*, *musculus* and *simplex* the striæ of the elytra are very slightly impressed, their punctures in *opacus* and *musculus* are much larger than those of the intervals, which are arranged in triple series: in *simplex* the punctures of the striæ are scarcely larger than those of the intervals, which are closer and less regular than in the other two.

In *biarmatus* the margin of the front is curved, but more thickened than in the preceding, so that the front appears concave, and at the junction of the middle with the lateral lobes, there is on each side a small erect tubercle; the striæ of the elytra are deep, strongly punctured and the punctures of the intervals irregular.

In *complex* and *sparsus* the punctures of the head and the intervals of the elytra are much more distant than in the other species, though more so in *sparsus* than in *complex*.

O. striatus and *pectoralis* agree in size and sculpture, but differ in the form of the head between the back part of the eyes; in *striatus* (Arizona, collected by Dr. Webb), there is a very well defined transverse ridge, while in the New Mexican *pectoralis* there is merely a very gentle swelling, slightly impressed at the middle, forming two faint tubercles. The prosternum is longitudinally very prominent in the species last named, but not in any of the others.

O. opacus and *musculus* agree in the form of the front and general sculpture, except that the thorax of the former is more densely granulated, and the punctures of the intervals of the elytra are more numerous and less regularly arranged in triple series.

The hind femora in *musculus* are armed at the tip with a large acute

somewhat recurved tooth; in *striatus* and *complex* the tooth is smaller, broader and not quite so close to the extremity; in *biarmatus* it is very small, and quite remote, about one-third from the apex; the thighs are not toothed in the other species.

It is difficult to determine to which of these species is to be referred *O. americanus* Westwood, (*Trans. Ent. Soc. London.* 2nd ser., ii, 66): the description and figure represent the anterior margin of the front as biangulated, and would seem therefore rather to refer to *O. simplex* than to *musculus*. In consequence of the unexpected increase in the number of species, it is safer to await reference to the typical specimen in order to fix definitely the synonymy.

The Mexican *O. luridus* Westw. (*loc. cit.*) seems to resemble *pectoralis* Lec., above described, but the tubercles of the vertex are said to be prominent, and the peculiar form of the prosternum seen in the latter species is not mentioned.

The new species here described are 1. *opacus*, Kansas: 4. *biarmatus*, New Mexico: 5. *complex*, New Mexico: 6. *sparsus*, New Mexico: 8. *duplex*, Texas, (Coll. Ulke): 10. *pectoralis*, New Mexico.

ANOMALA Köppe.

A. cavifrons, longiuscula pallida, subnitida, capite dense subtiliter punctato, testaceo, clypeo pallidiore, rotundato, fortiter marginato et valde concavo; thorace parce punctulato, lateribus pone medium subparallelis, antice rotundatis, basi bisinuato, angulis posticis rectis subrotundatis; elytris striis subpunctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis impunctatis; pectore abdomineque parce setosis, pedibus piceo-marginatis, tarsis rufo-piceis, unguiculis integris. Long. 10.5—12 mm.

Two males and a female collected on the Smoky Hill river. This differs from the previously known American species by all the tarsal claws being acute and undivided; it therefore belongs to the group *Rhombonyx* Hope. The body is narrower than in our other species, being proportioned nearly as in *Lachnosterna longitarsis*, but less cylindrical. The club of the antennæ in the male is one third longer than the other portion, but in the female is not longer than the joints 2—6 inclusive.

SANDALUS Knoch.

S. porosus, niger, capite thoraceque opacis, confertissime subtiliter punctatis, hoc punctis majoribus intermixtis poroso, lateribus obliquis subrotundatis, angulis posticis haud acutis, dorso subcanaliculato, apice et basi late et disco utrinque vage impresso; elytris obscure rufo-piceis, confertim seriatim punctatis, basi anguste licet fortius marginatis. Long. 15 mm.

Two females found on the Arkansas, and one south of Raton Mountain, by Dr. Lewis. This species agrees with *S. niger* and *californicus* by the sides of the thorax being oblique and nearly straight, but differs

from them and agrees with *S. petrophya*, by the more opaque and densely punctured thorax, with larger conspicuous punctures intermixed; it differs from all by the elytra being more deeply concave and more narrowly margined at the base.

SCIRTES Illiger.

S. ruficollis, rotundato-ovalis, nigro-piceus nitidus, punctulatus subtiliter pubescens, capite, thorace, macula elytrorum ovali communi, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis: thorace interdum macula apicali nigra. Long. 3 mm.

Two specimens collected by Dr. Lewis south of the Raton Mountain; I have also seen specimens from Texas. This species agrees in size form and sculpture with *S. centralis*, but differs by the head and thorax being pale reddish-yellow, and by the discoidal spot of the elytra being much larger.

PHOTINUS Lap. emend. Lac.

P. flavicollis, elongata, nigra, thorace semicirculari, laete flavo, lateribus et apice punctatis, subdiaphanis, disco medio nitido laevi canaliculato: elytris granulatis, margine late explanato, dorso utrinque linea elevata parum conspicua; abdomine segmentis duobus ultimis pallidis, antepenultimo margine postico pallido. Long. 8.5 mm.

A very distinct and beautiful species found clinging to plants in the neighborhood of the Purgatory cañon and the Raton Mountain. It seems to belong to the same section of the genus as *P. nigricans*, *deci-piens* and *fenestralis*, but differs from them by the last two segments of the abdomen being pale, though they have not the appearance of being luminiferous.

NEMOGNATHA Illiger.

N. sparsa, nigra, brevissime pubescens, capite, thorace, scutello, abdomine (segmentis duobus ultimis maris), femoribusque, (apice excepto), flavo-testaceis; capite thoraceque grosse parce punctatis, hoc latitudine haud brevior, lateribus antice rotundatis, postice subsinuatis, medio canaliculato; elytris sat dense punctatis, thorace sesqui latioribus; antennis nigris, articulo 3io praecedente vix sesqui longiore; maxillis pallide piceis, dimidio corporis longioribus; tibiis posticis calcare exteriore lato obtuso, interiore angustiore subacuto. Long. 6.5 mm.

Mas abdomine nigro, apice flavo, segmento 6to profunde emarginato, 5to apice canaliculato.

Femina abdomine flavo, segmento 6to emarginato, 5to convexo, haud impresso.

Several specimens found south of Raton Mountain. This species differs from all those previously described by the characters above given.

EPICAUTA Redt.

E. Stuarti, nigra supra densissime fulvo-pilosa, capite pone oculos, thoracis maculis magnis duabus rotundatis, elytrisque nigro-pilosis; his sutura limbo externo et apicali fasciaque transversa ad medium fulvo-pilosis; subtus abdomine nigro fulvoque fasciato, pedibus fulvo-pilosis, genubus, tibiis apice, tarsis-que nigris; antennis nigris, articulis externis laxè articulatis. Long 7—15 mm.

Abundant near Fort Union, New Mexico. On account of the peculiar marking of the elytra I at first supposed it to belong to *Tetramyx*, but on examination found it to possess all the characters of a genuine *Epicauta*. The thorax is more robust than usual, being about one-third wider than its length; the two rounded black spots are so large as nearly to meet on the median line.

I desire in the name of this elegant species to commemorate the friendly assistance rendered to us in our scientific pursuits by Capt. Lyman Stuart, late Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., a member of the expedition. We are indebted to him for a series of specimens collected in the upper part of the Rio Grande Valley, on the road from Fort Garland to Santa Fe.

TOPOSCOPUS Lec. (n. g. Rhipiphoridae.)

The single species of this genus represents on this continent the rare *Evaniocera Dufourii* Latr., of Hungary, and agrees with that species in size, form and sculpture, so closely that without examination it would not be readily distinguished.

The generic differences are, however, very great, the chief ones being as follows:

The vertex is less elevated than in *Evaniocera*; the eyes are divided into two portions, connected by a slender line of smooth corneous material, which is destitute of lenses, while in *Evaniocera* they are only deeply emarginate.

The 3d joint of the antennæ of the male is longer, with a basal process about four-fifths as long as the processes of the following joints, while in *Evaniocera* the 3d joint is short, prolonged externally into a process one-fifth as long as those of the following joints.

The side margin of the prothorax is more developed, extending from the hind angles nearly to the apex.

The claws are not finely pectinate, as in *Evaniocera*, but bifid at tip, and armed with three slight teeth, somewhat as in *Ancholæmus* Gerst.

T. Wrightii, elongatus piceus, confertissime punctulatus, pube subtili cinereo-sericante dense vestitus, thorace a basi antrosum angustato, lateribus rectis obliquis, latitudine baseos vix longiore, basi profunde bisinuata, angulis posticis productis acutis, lobo medio truncato; elytris parallelis, apice conjunctim rotundatis. Long. 6—9 mm.

Mas antennis longe pectinatis, articulo 3io sequentibus 4 aequali, ramo elongato tenui basali externo munito, sequentibus brevibus transversis extrorsum in ramos valde elongatos productis. Femina latet.

Ten male specimens were collected on gramma grass at the crossing of Tecalote creek, south of Las Vegas, New Mexico. We sought diligently for the females, but without success. In comparison with *Evaniocera Dufourii*, besides the generic distinctions above mentioned, the punctation is much finer, and the pubescence shorter, finer and more sericeous.

I desire in the name of this beautiful and interesting addition to our fauna, to commemorate the ability of Gen. W. W. Wright, the Chief Engineer and Commander of the Survey on which the species described in the present memoir were collected. His attention to the comfort and safety of the party while traveling through a hostile Indian country will not be soon forgotten by any of his companions; while the skill with which the more difficult portions of the route were examined, and the labors of his assistants directed to the most easy methods of surmounting the difficulties, will commend itself to every admirer of correct engineering.

TACHYGONUS Schönh.

T. centralis, brevissime ovatus, niger nitidus, setis griseis erectis vestitus, thorace parce fortiter punctato, lateribus parce pallide piloso, versus angulos posticos fasciculo pallido ornato; elytris grosse seriatim punctatis, fasciculo pallido post-sentellari ornatis; metasterni lateribus albopilosis, antennis testaceis, tarsis nunquam testaceis. Long. 1.5 mm.

Trinchera Pass, on *Rhus aromaticum*. With the exception of the white hairs on the sides and at the posterior angles of the thorax, the fasciculus behind the scutellum, and the less dense white hairs of the sides of the metasternum, the body and legs are clothed with erect bristles which appear black except in certain lights, when they appear dark gray. The rostrum is smooth and shining, with a row of strongly marked punctures above the antennæ and a few scattered punctures on the side; head thickly punctured, eyes almost confluent. Thorax sparsely but strongly punctured. Elytra with rows of very large punctures, intervals marked with a series of setiferous punctures and a few transverse wrinkles; a well defined bunch of white erect hairs on the suture just behind the scutellum. Antennæ testaceous, or yellow; tarsi sometimes testaceous, sometimes blackish. Hind femora armed beneath with five or six small teeth.

DONACIA Fabr.

D. pubescens, elongata, ferruginea, supra pube sericeo-aurea dense vestita, thorace quadrato, medio utrinque paulo constricto, dorso late canaliculato, antice posticeque vage impresso, tuberculis latis parum prominulis; elytris dorso

depressis, lateribus subito declivibus, versus suturam triimpressis, apice subtruncatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis fere planis; femoribus posticis edentatis. Long. 9 mm.

One specimen collected on the Smoky Hill river. This species differs from all the others in my collection by the dense pubescence of the upper surface; the body beneath is clothed as usual with silvery short dense hairs. By description it resembles the European *D. tomentosa* Ahrens, in many of its characters, but I have had no opportunity to compare it with a specimen of that species.

COSCINOPTERA Lac.

C. axillaris, oblonga, subcylindrica, nigra, subtus densissime, supra sat dense cinereo-pubescent, labro glabro; thorace confertim punctato, linea dorsali fere obsoleta laevi; elytris fortius punctatis et rugosis, macula humerali subquadrate laete rufa ornatis. Long. 4—5 mm.

Abundant on the Arkansas and Smoky Hill rivers. The 4th joint of the antennæ is scarcely longer than the 3d, but somewhat broader.

C. subfasciata, oblongo-cylindrica, nigra nitida, subtus densissime, supra minus dense cinereo-pubescent, capite confertim subtiliter punctato, linea longitudinali laevi inter oculos antice furcata; labro glabro; thorace confertim punctato, linea dorsali fere nulla; elytris minus subtiliter punctatis, punctis hic inde subseriatis, macula magna basali fere ad suturam extensa rubra, baseos dimidio interno nigro. Long. 6.5 mm.

Two specimens. Arizona, Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A. A fine species, easily distinguished by the large quadrate red spot, which occupies the anterior third of the elytra, except the suture and the inner half of the base, which remain black. The 4th joint of the antennæ is almost twice as long as the 3d, and nearly as wide as the 5th; the 3d joint is rounded, and smaller than the 2d.

GRIBURIUS Hald.

G. speciosus, capite punctato, nigro, fascia angusta frontali labroque albo; thorace parce punctato laete rubro, macula magna antica transversa nigra, margine subapicali albo, apice summa anguste nigra; elytris irregulariter seriatis punctatis, sutura late limbo externo et apicali anguste albis; scutello et pygidio albis postice nigro marginatis; subtus pectoribus nigris, abdomine albo, nigro fasciato, propectore lateribus rubris, pedibus albo nigroque vittatis. Long. 6 mm.

Mas segmento ventrali ultimo apice fovea magna circulari excavato.

But two specimens of this most beautiful species were found by Dr. Lewis, south of the Raton Mountain. In comparison with *G. luvatus* the thorax is shorter, having nearly the same proportions as in *G. scutellaris*, but more rounded on the sides; the punctures of the head and thorax are less distant than in either of those species, and the striæ of the elytra are composed of more closely set and smaller

punctures, the punctures between the oblique abbreviated stria and the suture are confused.

CHRYSOMELA Linn.

C. continua, ovalis, supra ferruginea, thorace ad latera grosse punctata, margine apicali lateribusque pallidis; elytris pallidis, vitta suturali antice divergente, alterisque utrinque duabus latis postice connexis epipleuris ferrugineis: subtus obscure ferruginea, piceo variegata: antennis articulis ultimis quinque piceis. Long. 6.5—7 mm.

South of Raton Mountain, Dr. Lewis. Of the same size, form and sculpture as *C. conjuncta*, and differing only by the absence of submarginal elytral spots and by the vittæ being broader, not sinuous, and not interrupted. The stripes, as usual are limited by well marked series of punctures; the sutural stripe is nearly smooth, the two dorsal ones are strongly punctured, the pale ground of the elytra is very feebly and sparsely punctured, and there are three rows of punctures between the outer stripe and the margin; the inner two of these are abbreviated.

I have seen specimens of this species from Arizona.

C. conjuncta Rogers, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc., Phil. 1856, 34, tab. 1, fig. 9.

A large series of specimens collected on the Smoky Hill and Arkansas rivers shows that *C. stolata* Suffr., and *C. pallida* Bland, are merely varieties of this species. In the first named, the dorsal vittæ of the elytra are entire, and united behind; in the second the inner vitta is interrupted in front of the middle; in another variety the interruption is behind the middle, and the outer vitta is more sinuous than usual; in *C. pallida* the inner vitta is interrupted both before and behind the middle, and the outer one is still more sinuous, with a tendency at the outer angle of the sinuosity to the formation of a separate spot.

LUPERUS Geoffr.

L. luteicollis, niger, capite nitido parce subtiliter punctato, thorace flavo, dense punctulato, longitudine duplo latiore, apice fere truncato, lateribus cum basi rotundatis, angulis anticis subrectis, posticis obtusis rotundatis; elytris dense punctulatis, nigro-cyaneis, hic inde obsoletissime striatis; antennis articulo 3io præcedente sesqui longiore; 4to illis conjunctis æquali. Long. 4.5 mm.

South of Raton Mountain, and at Fort Union. A very pretty species, more allied to *L. thoracicus* than to any other in my collection. For a synopsis of our species vide *Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc., Phila.*, 1865, 208.

L. varicornis, pallidus, subtus infuscatus, elongato-ovalis, supra haud dense punctulatus, thorace latitudine breviori, angulis posticis obtusis rotundatis; elytris thorace latoribus, paulo fortius punctulatis; antennis corpore paulo brevioribus, articulis 4—11 apice infuscatis. Long. 3 mm.

One specimen. Arizona, Mr. Ulke. Differs from the other species with yellow thorax by the elytra also being pale, and by its smaller size.

PHYLLECHTHRUS Lec.

Ph. nigripennis, elongatus, nitidus flavo-testaceus, supra laevis, thorace quadrato, dorso vage transversim impresso, lateribus late, margine apicali anguste nigris; elytris nigris, antennis fuscis, articulis 4 baseos nonnunquam testaceis. Long. 3 mm.

Kansas: three specimens given me by Mr. Ulke. This species precisely resembles *Ph. gentilis* Lec., (*Proc. Acad.*, 1865, 208), except that the elytra are entirely black, instead of having the suture and lateral margin yellow; the lateral black vittæ of the thorax are also wider, leaving the reflexed marginal bead yellow.

DIABROTICA Chevr.

D. blandula, elongata, pallida, capite postpectore, vittis elytrorum tribus infuscatis; thorace quadrato, flavo, medio transversim profunde excavato; elytris punctulatis, obsolete striatis; antennis fuscis, basi pallidis. Long. 5 mm.

Variat, elytris pallidis, sutura paulo infusca.

Smoky Hill river, on the wild gourd. This species has the 3d joint of the antennæ much longer than the 2d, and nearly equal to the 4th, differing thereby from *D. longicornis*, to which at first sight it bears a strong resemblance.

By an error of print in the synopsis on p. 212, of the Proceedings of the Academy for 1865, the 3d group of the genus to which the present species belongs is stated to have the 2d and 3d joints of the antennæ equal, while in fact the 3d joint is longer, as in the first group. This species differs in sculpture from *D. vittata* by the elytra being only very faintly striate.

The synoptic table should therefore be corrected as follows:

- A. Third joint of antennæ longer than the second;
 - a. Thorax not impressed; elytra not striate.....Group 1
 - b. Thorax deeply impressed; elytra striate.....Group 3
- B. Third joint of antennæ equal to the second:
 - a. Thorax with two faint foveæ; elytra even, not striate.....Group 2
 - b. Thorax with two deep excavations; elytra carinate towards the sides.....Group 4

D. lemniscata, elongata, nigra nitida, thorace quadrato, lateribus fortiter marginatis, subsinuatis, angulis omnibus subprominulis, dorso profunde biimpresso; elytris subtilissime alutaceo-granulatis, sat dense subtiliter punctatis, fortiter marginatis versus latera subsulcatis et carina utrinque abbreviata obtusa ornatis, flavis vitta lata suturali, alteraque lata ab humero fere ad apicem extensa nigris. Long. 5.5 mm.

South of the Raton Mountain, and at Fort Union; not rare. Allied to *D. longicornis* and *atripennis*, and belonging with them to the 4th

group; differs from the former by the elytra being less strongly punctured, and not striate; from both by the arrangement of the colors of the elytra, which are yellow, with a broad common sutural black vitta, and a broad dorsal vitta extending from the base nearly to the tip; or they may be described as black with a narrow dorsal vitta, the lateral and apical margins yellow.

D. virgifera, pallide flava, ore, occipite, antennis, scutello, postpectoris lateribus, femorum linea superna, tibiis tarsisque infuscatis; prothorace quadrato, latitudine vix longiore lateribus fortiter marginatis subsinuatis, angulis fere rectis, dorso bifovent: elytris vitta communi suturali, alteraque utrinque ab humero fere ad apicem extensa nigris, subtiliter punctatis, striis, (vel potius sulcis), sat profundis impressis, lateribus fortiter marginatis; antennarum articulo 3io praecedente sesqui longiore, 4to tamen vix dimidio aequante. Long. 5—6 mm.

Two specimens found on the wild gourd near Fort Wallace. This species is intermediate both by the sculpture and the relation of the antennal joints between those of group 3 and 4, though rather to be classed with the latter because the striae of the elytra are more grooves than striae, and are not marked with rows of punctures; the elevated ridge next the margin is more strongly marked than the inner ones. The antennae are three-fourths the length of the body, the 2d joint is about two-thirds as long as the 3d, but the latter is only one-half as long as the 4th; all the joints are dark colored except the 1st, which is testaceous, with a dark line above.

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**COLEOPTERA of the U. S. Coast Survey expedition to Alaska,
under charge of Mr. George Davidson.**

BY JOHN L. LE CONTE, M. D.

I have recently received from Mr. George Davidson of the U. S. Coast Survey a small collection of insects made by him and his assistants Dr. Albert Kellogg, and Mr. W. G. W. Harford, during his recent very successful exploration of our newly acquired territory, Alaska. Although the number of new species is not large, I have thought it desirable to make known the results as speedily as possible, in order that encouragement may be given to chiefs of other parties who may be placed in a position to do service to collateral sciences by knowing that their labors are fully appreciated; and that those who are not exposed to the toils and dangers of field service, will not permit the results their work to be lost. It has been my privilege on former occasions, to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Davidson for large and valuable collections from our Pacific States. The collection contained, besides species of hymenoptera, hemiptera and diptera, 68 species of Coleop-